FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT ATTENDS NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

For coverage of the visit by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Nicaragua and for a report on his remarks there, see the Central America section of the 23 July Latin America DAILY REPORT.

PLO REPORTEDLY TO MEDIATE BETWEEN SYRIA, IRAQ

JN110939 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sharjah, 11 July--The AL-KHALIJ newspaper, which is issued in Sharjah, says today that the PLO is studying ways to mediate between Iraq and Syria, in order to prevent the eruption of a battle of words between them, as was exemplified in the recent Amman conference.

Citing Palestinian sources in Kuwait, the paper said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will personally contact Syrian President Jafiz al-Asad in this regard. It added that PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi and official in charge of the Fatah foreign relations-Muhammad Abu Mayzar, will visit Baghdad and meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the same subject.

The Palestinian sources added that if the PLO cannot end the Iraqi-Syrian disagreement, it will then try to freeze their differences, especially as these differences reflect negatively on the PLO's relationship with both sides, each of which disapproves of the organization's good relations with the other.

BAHRAIN

AMIR SENDS GOOD WISHES CABLE TO OMANI SULTAN

GF231230 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] His Highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, sent a cable to good wishes to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, marking the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

KUWAIT

DEPORTED WEST BANK MATORS ARRIVE IN KUWAIT FOR VISIT

LD241056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1019 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 24 (KUNA)--A deported Palestinian local leader said here Thursday he and two other deported notables of the Israeli-occupied West Bank would invite human rights advocates from all over the world to join a peaceful march tc the West Bank.

The Mayor of Hebron Fahd al-Qawasimah, who was deported from the West Bank together with the Mayor of Halhul Mohammad Milhim and the Islamic Judge of Hebron Shaikh Rajab At Tamimi in the wake of an Arab attack on Israeli settlers last May, told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper upon arrival here Wednesday night that the three will call for the march should the Israeli Supreme Court fail to rule for their return home.

The Israeli court has been looking into a case filed against the decision of the Israeli authorities expelling the notables. But, so far, it has not given its verdict.

"We shall try our best to secure our return employing to this end all attainable means," Al-Qawasimah was quoted as saying.

The three Palestinian notables have toured the U.S. and some West European countries where they explained to public opinion there the circumstances of their exile.

They are currently visiting Kuwait on the third leg of an Arab tour aimed at "explaining the situation in the occupied territories where our people are subjected to the oppression of occupation authorities," Al-Qawasimah said.

COMPANIES TO SUBMIT OFFERS IN ARAB SATELLITE PROGRAM

LD241222 Kuwait KUNA in English 1150 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 24 (KUNA)--Tender documents concerning the project of the Arab satellite have been handed over to five companies working in the field of satellites, Vice-President of the Arab Satellite (Arabsat) Abdullah al-Sayeh said Thursday.

Al-Sayeh, who is also assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Communications for Technical Affairs, added that the companies' offers will be forwarded to the Arab Space Communications Corporation on November 1.

The Arab satellite will include 12,000 telephone channels for the Arab countries in addition to six TV channels for educational and other programs.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM LINKS BOMBING TO CAMP DAVID 'CONSPIRACY'

LD221355 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Shadows Behind the Explosion"]

[Excerpts] "The perpetrators must be uncovered." This is the demand being reiterated by everybody. The criminals who destroyed the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM printing plant attacked not only the Kuwaiti press, the Arab press and freedom of opinion and expression but also Kuwait, its people, its authorities and its sovereignty. Therefore, the perpetrators must indeed be exposed, since only in this way can such actions be nipped in the bud and evil prevented for spreading.

The matter is not simple nor is it confined to one objective--the destruction of AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM. Many believe that it could be a signal to set fire to the area and to find "justification" for actions assigned to the U.S. "rapid intervention forces." Obviously, when the authors of Camp David completed their conspiracy against the Palestinian cause, they decided simultaneously to liquidate all the free and rejectionist forces opposing them, so that they would have complete control of the area. The attack on AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM was bound to be part of this multifaceted, octopuslike plan. Thus, at a glance we can see the link between what is happening against the opposing forces in Palestine and the plan which has been drawn up and is now being implemented in the gulf.

The press in Kuwait is the voice of the area. Therefore, they sought to strike at AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM so as to silence its voice and intimidate other newspapers, so that nobody would know what is happening and what is being hatched against the area and the Arabs. Probably these parties did not expect the Kuwaiti press to be so powerful and to have such ability to stand fast and to expose the liquidation plans and the attempts at achieving domination and spreading sedition. But with the passage of time the Arab opposition forces have grown, thanks to the major role which the press plays. So that the U.S. "rapid intervention forces" could move freely and take their positions, action had to be taken to stifle the press and kill it with terror, destruction and assassination.

Therefore, it remains for us in this country to show courage and confidence and to have the determined will to expose these infernal forces which are seeking to destroy us all. The destruction wrought at the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM establishment is only an example of what they have in mind for us and for the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ CALLS FOR CLEAR-CUT SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY STAND

LD241011 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 20 Jul 80 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Moscow comes at a time when the Arab cause and developments in the Palestinian arena are in great need of clear stands by the powers concerned with the conflict in the area. The Soviet are, of course, adopting deceitful stands with regard both to Arab rights and to Israeli actions in the occupied territories. This deceit is even more dangerous that the U.S. stands, which are no longer consistent with higher Arab interests because of the obvious U.S. bias in favor of Israel.

The Soviets must realize that they can no longer play with Arab interests and rights. It has been proved that the major powers work only for their own interests. The deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the apparent designs against the Palestinian resistance clearly indicate that the conspiracy is not only aimed at the resistance but also at partitioning Lebanon, so that it will remain incapable of shouldering its Arab responsibility and role.

The Arabs have been accustomed to verbal support from the Soviets who in actual fact seek to perpetuate the weakness and division of the Arab countries.

We are certain that Palestinian resistance can be protected not by Soviet cover but rather by the Arab countries' backing the Palestinian resistance and enabling it to work and struggle against the Zionist or communist plans in the area. We firmly believe that what is happening now in Lebanon is the implementation of plans drawn up outside the area by major powers, aimed at maintaining tension in the Lebanese arena and undermining the Palestinian resistance's position.

The Soviets must be more forthright in their dealing with the Middle East problem, because the two-faced policy they are pursuing toward the Arabs and Israel is not in the Soviet interest, particularly since the truth about their deceitful stands has been exposed by their silence over what the Palestinian resistance and the Arab people are suffering in the occupied territories and by their action against the area's interests through their attempts at infiltration and sedition among the countries and peoples of the area.

UAE

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGES TO TUNISIAN, MALDIVIAN COUNTERPARTS

GF231455 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has sent a congratulatory cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on Tunisia's republic day. The president has also sent a congratulatory cable to the president of the republic of Maldives, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, on his country's independence day.

PDRY

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YAR

LD241530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, Central Committee member, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, returned to Aden today from San'a' with a verbal message from Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, to his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Husaynun pointed out that his visit to San'a' was successful and fruitful and that the brother officials in the northern part, headed by Brother 'Ali Abdallah Salih, [words indistinct] between the two parts concerning the reunification of the homeland. It should be recalled that during his visit to the north Lt Col ibn Husaynun conveyed a verbal message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

REACTION TO KNESSET DECISION ON JERUSALEM BILL

'Ali Statement

NC241413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Alexandria, 24 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt is watching the Israeli Knesset debate on Jerusalem with extreme interest in view of its serious effect on achieving peace in the Middle East. The foreign minister made this statement in reply to a question on news agency reports yesterday that the Israeli Knesset had begun debating the bill making Jerusalem a unified city [as received].

In reply to another question after the Cabinet session today, the foreign minister said that the autonomy negotiations' committees were continuing their work. He said that the economic committee would meet on 28 July, the legal committee on 3-4 August in Alexandria; the security committee on 4 August and the autonomy negotiations' ministerial meeting on 5 August in Alexandria.

UN Position on Decision

NC241618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] United Nations, 24 July--'Abd al-Majid, head of Egypt's permanent delegation at the United Nations, has announced that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali's speech to the UN General Assembly's emergency session on the Palestinian question has been postponed until tomorrow. The speech was scheduled to be delivered today but it was decided to postpone the speech until Friday after yesterday's contacts between Dr Ghali and Cairo.

MENA has learned that the speech will contain Egypt's position regarding the attempts in the Knesset to change the present status of Jerusalem.

Cairo Radio Condemnation

NC241431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "A Rash and Unacceptable Israeli Decision"]

[Text] Yesterday's Israeli Knesset decision approving in principle a bill considering Jerusalem to be a unified city and the eternal capital of Israel is a new link in a chain of measures that demonstrates the Begin government's retreat from the course of peace it was previously following and reveals its intentions regarding the requirements for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

It is obvious that all the measures Israel is taking to change the status of Jerusalem are illegal and contrary to the fourth Geneva convention of 1944, which provides that occupation authorities must not exercise legal sovereignty over occupied territory, must not go beyond the temporary administration of such land, and must not acquire any right to it.

Egypt clearly emphasizes its denunciation of the Israeli measures in Jerusalem, considering them null and void and deviating from Israel's pledges at Camp David. These measures will only add other obstacles to a comprehensive settlement as well dissipate the Palestinian people's confidence in the possibilities of peace.

It is strange that Begin, who attended the Knesset vote despite his poor health, did not hesitate to scoff at the current UN General Assembly emergency session on the Palestinian question. He said that the members of what he called the New York League [of Nations] which supported violence and was not interested in peace, must know that Jerusalem was the unified and eternal capital of Israel and the Jewish people.

This is not strange coming from Begin, because the discussions during this UN session were characterized by an absolute rejection of the oppressive Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territory, particularly in Jerusalem. The speeches made during the session also demonstrated full support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state. Begin can go on with his derision as much as he wants, but he must know that this method means he is playing with fire and threatening the destruction of peace--the basic demand of his people and of the people throughout the area and the world. The United States, which is a basic partner in the peace process, has announced its opposition to any unilateral change in Jerusalem away from the framework of a negotiated settlement. The U.S. spokesman refused to speculate on the possible consequences for the Camp David process as a result of the Israeli vote. Begin must know that Egypt's role in defending the Palestinian question did not end with the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, because the establishment of a comprehensive peace can only be achieved by recognizing all the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination. Egypt insists on this and will not give it up no matter what rash and unacceptable decisions Israel takes.

Press Denunciation

NC250735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 July--Today's editions of AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH denounce the Israeli Knesset decision to consider Jerusalem the capital of Israel. AL-AHRAM says: The clear aim behind this Israeli decision is to destroy the great hope of achieving peace in this region after long years of wars, bloodshed and devastation. The paper adds: Israel is mistaken if it believes that the peace which it is now undermining belongs to it alone. This peace is not the property of Israel and Israel cannot undermine it by its own volition. It is a demand of mankind which hopes to see this peace spreading its shadow over the entire area. AL-AHRAM goes on: Israel will never be able to stop the march of peace permanently because there are voices in Israel itself which advocate peace and know the way to it and which do not entertain the illusions that dominate the minds of some who hold power. In conclusion, AL-AHRAM emphasizes that the march of peace will continue to achieve the cherished aim despite the apparent presence now of dark clouds in the sky of peace.

Commenting on the same topic, AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that 40 million Egyptians, 100 million Arabs and millions of Muslims in the world will not accept the changes Israel is trying to impose in Jerusalem. The paper says: The Israeli Government and Knesset are mistaken if they believe that speeding up the approval of measures on transferring the Israeli Government's institutions to Jerusalem will establish a fait accompli in the city that Egypt or any Muslim will accept. AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: Israel must realize that what it believes to be a fait accompli today might turn out to be a mere illuson when successive regional and international changes occur to sweep away this illusion. In this regard, the paper refers to the military fortifications which Israel established along the Suez Canal, believing that they were eternal lines and that they marked Israel's borders. It says: The glorious October war then took place to sweep away these fortifications and compel Israel to retreat from the battlefield for the first time in its history. The paper also refers to the installations which Israel established around the oilfields and mines in Sinai to convince itself and the world that its presence in these installations was eternal and that it would remain to exploit the available wealth. The paper adds: The Egyptian peace initiative swept away Israel's installations and camps in Sinai. Israel was compelled to dismantle these installations and remove them according to the agreed upon schedule of withdrawal. In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says Israel should have learned a lesson from these two recent events.

PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 24 JULY

JN241840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 July (INA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the current situation in the Arab area and the grave developments on the Palestinian issue.

The talks will also deal with the Zionist enemy's escalated onslaught against southern Lebanon and the sons of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the organized terrorist operations against the Palestinian leaders in the occupied homeland, the Zionist Knesset's decision considering Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity and the impact of this decision on the Arab nation and the Islamic peoples.

BA'TH OFFICIAL CONDEMNS KILLING OF SYRIA'S AL-BITAR

JN241331 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 July (INA)--Shibli al-'Aysami, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has described the assassination of martyr Salah ad-Din al-Bitar in Paris last Monday as a cowardly act, which manifests treachery, despicability and a feverish aggression which is being waged against all principles and values.

In a cable of condolences addressed to Al-Bitar's family, Al-'Aysami said that the criminals who assassinated Al-Bitar are attempting to deface the pan-Arab and national heritage of Arab Syria, since Al-Bitar represents the true picture of Syria.

Al-'Aysami added that since the 1940's Al-Bitar's name has been associated with the pan-Arab and national renaissance in Syria and with the pan-Arab issue, whose march has been led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party since that date. Al-'Aysami pointed out that Al-Bitar was also one of the pioneers who made the radiant pan-Arab history of Arab Syria, making this history a radiant movement for progressive pan-Arab thought.

Al-'Aysami affirmed that the increasing suppression in Syria, to which the usurpers of power in Syria are resorting, will only make the struggling Syrian masses more determined to overthrow those renegades. Indeed, Al-'Aysami added, Al-Bitar's martyrdom will be an additional incentive which will heighten the Arab masses' indignation [word indistinct] and help to achieve their victory.

Paris Funeral

JN241340 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Paris--A solemn funeral was held in Paris today for the martyr Salah ad-Din al-Bitar, former Syrian prime minister. The funeral began from the martyr's residence in the 15th district of Paris to Orly Airport. Nuri Isma'il Taha al-Wa'is, the Iraqi ambassador to France; leaders of the Syrian opposition; the YAR ambassador to France; representatives of the French Foreign Ministry; and a number of representatives of Arab parties, political forces and Arab citizens participated in the funeral.

The body of the martyr was flown to Baghdad on board a special Iraqi plane and will be buried in the land of Iraq at the request of the martyr's family.

Arrival of Body in Baghdad

JN241838 Beghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 July (INA)--The body of the martyr Salah ad-Din al-Bitar, who was assassinated in Paris last Monday, arrived here this afternoon on board a special Iraqi plane. The body of the martyr was accorded a solemn reception at the Baghdad international airport, with a number of Ba'th Party National Command members participating.

Revolution Command secretary and acting director of the president's office, the directors and members of the party's National Command office, the directors and members of the party's National Command offices and the relatives of the martyr also participated in the reception.

The body, covered with the Arab revolution flag and wreaths, was transported in a special car to the Yarmuk hospital. From there, it will be transfered to its final resting place, the martyrs' cemetery in the UN at-Tubul mosque, tomorrow, Friday.

ADDITION to 29 JULY HUSAYN PRESS CONFERENCE

The following addition is to be made to the item entitled "President Saddam Husayn's 20 July Press Conference," published in the 24 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page E 6, after fifth paragraph:

Upon the instructions of the leadership, the Trade Ministry held a fair and invited many foreign companies in the world. We want to see the progress made in the quality of every commodity. We will never use or buy a commodity that is scientifically or technologically out-of-date. We instructed the Trade Ministry to hold a fair and give a chance to all the companies in the world, except those which are listed on the boycott. A number of companies which adhere to the principles of the Arab League Boycott Office were invited, including U.S. companies. Whether the U.S. companies were late or whether they delayed themselves, I do not know. The important thing is that the fair was held and they did not participate. Perhaps the events in Lebanon caused the merchandise which was to be exhibited in the Baghdad international fair to be delayed in the Lebanese ports. They asked us to hold a fair for them alone but we said: No, this will not do. We authorized you to participate in your capacity as companies. We directly deal with you as companies and not as a government. However, we promise you that in the Baghdad fair next year, we will give you a chance to participate. We are committed to these words because we believe that this serves our national and pan-Arab interests. It is in our national interests and does not conflict with our pan-Arab interests.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT FRANCE, FRG, AUSTRIA

JN231234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur will pay visits to France, the FRG and Austria next week, which will last several days. During these visits, his majesty will hold talks with His Excellency French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and senior French officials; FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs; and Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky.

His majesty's talks with these countries' leaders will deal with current Arab and international issues, particularly developments in the Palestinian cause on the Arab and international levels, the European role and participation in seeking a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, spheres of Arab-European cooperation and the relations that link Jordan to these countries. His majesty will be accompanied by a delegation comprising senior officials.

AD-DUSTUR ATTACKS KNESSET DECISION ON JERUSALEM

JN240734 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Serious Decision and the Required Reply," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes the following editorial: Yesterday, the Israeli Knesset approved a law considering occupied Jerusalem a unified town and an eternal capital of the Zionist entity. This, the paper adds, constitutes an advanced step by Israel aimed at placing the Arab and Muslim nations as well as the United Nations before the aggressive fait accompli.

As far as Jerusalem is concerned, it constitutes the axis of Israeli intransigence and the climax of an unprecedented challenge to the Arab nation and the international community now meeting under the canopy of the United Nations in an extraordinary session on the Palestinian issue and Jerusalem.

Israel has chosen this particular time to adopt such a decision in order to throw the glove of challenge in the face of the United Nations, thus flouting any opinion opposing the law of the jungle and the policy of usurping land by force and flouting the world's opinion and will.

The Knesset's debates on the issue of Jerusalem have revealed the humiliating, weak Arab and world stands in opposing the aggressive will and schemes. The debates have also marked the climax of arrogance and stubbornness.

The Israeli Knesset's decision constitutes the climax of challenge of the Arab nation and another stage in the loss of Jerusalem. It also constitutes a blatant challenge of the United Nations and its peoples. This matter undoubtedly dictates a decisive measure, to be undertaken by implementing an executive resolution that would make Israel pay a high price for its arrogance and challenge of the values and principles of mankind.

In conclusion, AD-DUSTUR says that it is incumbent upon the United Nations and the world to impose practical boycott measures on Israel and to isolate it economically and militarily and in the field of trade. It is high time for the international community to rise to the level of responsibility to preserve peace, which is being foundered on the rock of Israel's schemes and its deviation from law.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL INTERVIEWED ON RECENT FIGHTING

LD221423 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 80 pp 17-20

[Huda al-Husayni interview with Lebanese Phalangist Party military forces commander Bashir al-Jumayyil in Beirut entitled: "7 July Is the Day of Building a New Regime and a New Constitution for a New Lebanon"--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Does the bloody conflict between you and the National Liberals revolve around who rules the Maronite sector of Lebanon?

Al-Jumayyil: There is no conflict between us and the National Liberals. The fact of the situation is that last year and particularly during the last 4 months a very good and extraordinary situation developed. Hundreds of victims were dying for no justifiable reason. As a result, the Lebanese cause was being exhausted by internal differences that developed into internal bloody conflict. From July 1979 through July 1980 no less than 170 victims perished for no other reason than internal differences. We noticed that this strange situation recently began to worsen. Therefore, after the recent events in Wadi Shahrur we had to choose between two things: Either the situation would be allowed to deteriorate continuously or we would have to put an end to it by uniting the military forces of the Phalangist and the National parties, especially since these military forces, which fought a war of resistance and steadfastness, were supposed to be unified since in both peace and war the gun had not been used in the appropriate place. No, there is no bloody clash between the Phalangist Party and the National Liberals. There was a deteriorating situation but on 7 July the gun became unified. I hope that the parties will continue their political activities but militarily there will be only one gun and not a million guns.

AL-HAWADITH: Was it not possible to unify the military forces without casualties?

Al-Jumayyil: There is no doubt that none of us wanted such results; none of us wanted them or is happy with such a situation. We studied several proposals and solutions for this problem and we found that the solution we have carried out was the only solution that could possibly lead to any results regardless of its difficulty and bitterness. I would repeat that between July 1979 and July 1980 more than 160 victims [figure as published] perished.

AL-HAWADITH: But on 7 July 1980 more than 160 victims perished.

Al-Jumayyil: No, no, the casualties and losses have been greatly exaggerated, in the first 2 days the people did not realize what was happening. Everyone was citing a figure from his own imagination. No, the number of victims is much less than they imagine.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that what happened marked the end of the bitterness--that is, have the military forces been unified?

Al-Jumayyil: That is my wish. This must be the end. This is not just a wish but a fact.

AL-HAWADITH: How can this fact be accomplished if the military commander of the National Liberal Party has resigned and gone over to the opposite side, to your opponents?

Al-Jumayyil: From the beginning of the incidents between us and the other parties [reference to former President Sulayman Franjiyah's group] the Liberals were not directly concerned with these events of the ensuing disputes. I am not referring here to our disputes with our ideological or political opponents. The conditions of the Liberals are different and these conditions allow them to be in contact with certain people with whom we probably have no contact today. However, this in no way means that alliances have changed, merely that each of us has difficulties. We can endure, understand and overcome such difficulties.

AL-HAWADITH: Dani Sham'un [National Liberal Party military commander] has accused you of pursuing a policy of domination and violence and has alleged that you are a Nazi as well as other things. What is your answer?

Al-Jumayyil: We do not want to get involved in altercations. But I would say that in the past 3 years if we had sacrificed together and worked together and if there were individuals capable of patience and of collective, long-term and orderly action I am sure these events would not have occurred and we would have avoided many pitfalls in the area. In other words, a statesman and a responsible man is supposed to sacrifice for the sake of collective and orderly action rather than being content with resorting to actions that differ from one moment to the next and from one place to another.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you mean that Dani Shamu'n's going to Sulayman Franjiyah and his meeting with [former Prime Minister] Rashid Karami has something to do with his previous actions or was he preparing the ground for building bridges to the coming stage or was he expressing his denunciation of the incidents that occurred?

Al-Jumayyil: Let us leave the explanation of this story to time and we are going along with time.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to the accusations against you. The Nationalist Movement accuses you of being a Nazi in a democratic country. It also says that every time they try to reach a peaceful solution to the Lebanese problem you resort to massacres in the eastern area. Are you happy with the nickname "little Hitler", for example?

Al-Jumayyil: I know that the accusations are many and ancient. Every day there are new whimsical accusations. I refuse to reply to accusations and to get involved in altercations. There are other things to be concerned about. There is an "uncontrolled" situation. We had a Lebanese resistance whose members were more preoccupied with one another than with the alien. There were two rifles which, instead of being aimed at one target, were aimed at one another. There were two guns which, instead of being aimed at the same target, were aimed at one another. Now the guns and the rifles have been unified. This is what happened. It is not a question of a little Hitler, or of dominating the eastern area, or of one party. The 7 July events took place not with the idea of one party liquidating another nor of one man wanting to dominate a particular area. Even more than a question of having one party there are people who believe that it is a question of having one man. Even within the Phalangist Party there are certain people today who believe that what happened was because of a person at the center of the Phalangist Party who wants to dominate the Phalangists and the others.

Had we allowed the situation to continue to deteriorate we would have lost our cause, but we decided to put an end to all these excesses that were alienating us from the world and which were exhausting us daily. The 7 July events occurred so that the Lebanese gun and the Lebanese resistance will be unified because it is absolutely inconceivable to wage any war of liberation while our forces in the rear are dispersed. It is inconceivable for us to implement the idea of establishing a state in the full sense of the word, a state that provides security and freedom for every citizen, be he a Muslim or a Christian, as long as our forces are dispersed and fight against one another. The first step toward liberating the country and the first step to the uprising that we will carry out in order to reach our objective is to build a new system, a new constitution and a new Lebanon. We must organize our home from within. This is what was done on 7 July. I hope that everybody will understand the facts about 7 July. The idea was to find a solution by which we would put an end to the abnormal actions that were exhausting us for nothing.

In any case, we would not have come to this tragedy had the army in 1969 resolved the situation with the militia and the Palestinians. Instead, at that time the stronger party allowed all these small armies to grow on the side until the time came when this party was swallowed up by these armies.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean that you have completed your reorganization from within?

Al-Jumayyil: We are supposed to have finished.

AL-HAWADITH: I will continue discussing the accusations. Syria accuses you and Jordan of training members of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood; As-Sadat accuses you of supporting the Egyptian Copts and others accuse you of being isolationist Maronites. We are confused by your stands.

Al-Jumayyil: We are not at all confused. I was clear in my answer to As-Sadat. We knew how to answer when we were accused of training the Muslim Brotherhood. There are some who accuse us of being isolationists while the Americans accuse us of being "fools" not deserving to rule ourselves. It is they alone who deserve such a description. We are now free of all the complexes and characteristics by which they used to describe us. The world attacked us when we stood fast in Al-Ashrafiyah [quarter of Beirut]. We were in the shelters and Syria was bombing us heavily and our women and children were being killed. We resisted. The Americans used to criticize our stand saying: "What right have you to resist?" We have gotten rid of all the complexes and we know where our interests lie, what our requirements are and what we must achieve. We know that it is not our business to interfere with others, that what As-Sadat is doing is his concern, and we do not allow ourselves to interfere in his affairs. The Syrian regime knows what it is doing in its own country and we have nothing to do with its internal affairs.

AL-HAWADITH: You accuse the army of being factional and the western area [of Beirut] also makes the same accusation. You do not want the army to be deployed [in your area] but you say that you would accept such deployment if the army enters the other areas as well. How will this problem be solved?

Al-Jumayyil: By the state entering the other area.

AL-HAWADITH: Is this a sign of the weakness of the state?

Al-Jumayyil: This shows that the state is still undecided. The prime reason is the mentality of those in office today, of the ones who follow the school that believes that the best thing is to follow a middle-of-the-road policy, that does not want to offend this or that person, that wants to patch things up and go along with this or that deputy. It is the mentality of those in office since 1943. This is the primary reason. Those in office today are still strong adherents of such a mentality. In other words they say: "We are not concerned with what happens, let us watch." The second reason is the Syrian and Palestinian occupation of Lebanon. The occupier is happy with this situation. On the other hand the Palestinian today is dreaming of the Palestinian state that might come in 200 or 300 years. He is happy because today he owns a land to which he invited delegations to visit him and from which he goes to visit the world's countries. Consequently, he is building his state on this land. There is also the American who supports the establishment of this auxiliary state in part of Lebanon.

The reason for this is the hesitance of the [Lebanese] state. The U.S. Government or State Department spokesman protests when the Lebanese resistance defends itself or when it organizes itself. But so far we have not heard a single word about this "Palestinian state" that has been established south of the Damascus road. We have not heard a single word from the United States or Europe or even from the Arabs against the Palestinian occupation of part of our country. They all "laugh" at President Sarkis. They all say that they support his legality, his army and the integrity of the territory and of the central government. Despite their support for President Sarkis none of these denounce the fact that the Palestinian is building his state in the south or on part of this mountain.

This is the real reason why President Sarkis or the legitimate army are being prevented from entering this area and assuming their legal position. These are the reasons for the weakness of the state. All their lives those in office have not been used to making decisions.

On the other hand, on the international and Arab level everybody is with President Sarkis while in fact there is nobody with him except us because we are the only ones that want the state to come back and to exercise its power throughout Lebanese territory.

The Americans help President Sarkis and send him some trucks and jeeps and some arms but they ban him from using them.

AL-HAWADITH: A final question: When will you be reconciled with Dani Sham'un?

Al-Jumayyil: I have no fight with him, he is fighting me. In any case, as far as Dani is concerned I quite understand why he is carrying out his present activities. It was Dani who led the battle of Tall az-Za'tar. The area is much indebted to him and he takes great credit for many good things that the Lebanese resistance has achieved. Something that is difficult to accept has happened. This is true, but I think that in the near future we will see that what happened was in the interest of all of us. We hope that we will all get back together, including Dani and all the others who have left the fold.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CHAIRS BA'TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

JN241559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] At 1030 today the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee held its first meeting under comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general. The meeting began with a speech by the comrade Ba'th Party secretary general in which he spoke about the importance and meaning of this meeting and the nature of the militant stage through which our people, party and all the nationalist and progressive forces in Syria are passing.

After the comrade secretary general ended his speech, the comrade members of the Central Committee discussed the items listed on the working agenda, approved them and elected the comrade supplementary members to the 13th National Ba'th Party Congress. They then discussed the reports submitted by the Regional Command on its activities since the 7th regional congress. The meeting ended at 1500 today and the Central Committee will resume meetings at 2000 today.

Al-Asad Speech

JN242222 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] At 2025 today the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Central Committee resumed meetings under comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party's secretary general. Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, delivered a speech at the opening meeting of the Ba'th Party's Central Committee, which was held this morning. The president said: I welcome the comrade members of the Central Committee, which is the supreme body of our party in Syria, in their first meeting after the 7th regional congress, which constituted a turning point in both our activities and our party's organization. This turning point has had a great meaning in connection with our glorious party's march. This meeting in itself is an important event in the life of the party, both to us and to the future generations of the party. Our party history will recrod this day, 24 July, when the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Central Committee held its first meeting, as a great day in the history of the party.

Comrades, we deeply regret that we have been unable to complete the tasks set forth by the Central Committee by the set date, thus making it impossible for us to hold the meeting of the committee at the approximate date on which we had all agreed. As you remember, no sooner did the 7th regional conference end its meetings and the Regional Command begin implementing its resolutions than the reactionary groups began to escalate their conspiratorial schemes according to a preplanned and well-prepared scheme in a desperate attempt to deal blows to our party, to our masses and to the progressive forces in our country. They wanted to undermine the progressive course of the masses in this country and wipe out for good Syria's pan-Arab, nationlist and historic stand in confrontation of the imperialist conspiracy, Camp David and the Camp David parties' determination to liquidate our central Arab cause. They wanted to bring the Arab nation to its knees and have it ride for good on the bandwagon of U.S. imperialism and colonialism. However, the alertness of the Ba'thist strugglers, the progressives in general and the honest citizens has foiled the imperialist-reactionary schemes and succeeded in defeating the reactionaries and their masters.

The reactionary groups collapsed from the blows dealt to them by the masses of our people and began to agonize while our people stalked their groups and searched for them everywhere, particularly the agent Muslim Brotherhood gangs which betrayed the homeland and Islam and linked themselves to world Zionism and Israel, its backbone.

The masses of our people, with our party at the forefront and backed by the progressive forces in this country, have struggled for many years against the forces of reaction and backwardness in order to place this country in a more advanced position where the mature and civilized spirit will prevail, and where justice and a collective sense of responsibility will be established in such a manner as to consolidate permanently the steadfastness of this country and this people against all kinds of aggressions and invasions and against all the forms of humilitation which were practiced in the past and could be repeated from time to time. In order to entrench the spirit of steadfastness in our people, our party, our masses and our progressive forces have struggled for many years to enable us to entrench this steadfastness and move toward socialism where we can raise high the banner of justice and freedom and can live in a better atmosphere.

These masses which have struggled and offered sacrifices can never allow the forces of backwardness, represented in the garbage of history, to check their militant march and retard the course of progress. This is because these masses have offered much of their blood and sweat all along their militant march for the sake of progress. They have achieved and have paid a prohibitive price and offered great sacrifices. These masses now are insisting more than ever on proceeding with progress, on wiping out for good the roots of exploitation and on destroying all that prevents this, including the destruction of the backward reactionary and agent mentality which from time to time raises its head like a snake to crush the masses of the people and vent its deadly venom.

Reaction and backward forces always exploit the difficulties of the peoples and the delicate stages through which these people pass. They pounce on the people and their causes. This is exactly what the Syrian reaction and its ramifications have done in a very clear and obvious manner.

At a time when the Arab cause is subjected to the most dangerous turning point, when the Syrian position alone becomes capable of defending the Arab nation, when the Syrian Arab stand alone protects Arab steadfastness and when this stand and Syria need every support and assistance from any place--even if this consists only of saying words in support of our rights in the East or West of this world--at this time, reaction appeared and began to sap our strength and weaken our forces as much as it could in order to disperse the efforts of the country.

This is no secret to any of the citizens or the sons of our nation. No one ignores the meaning or the objective of such a thing. This means weakening our position in front of Israel and having us agree to the Camp David scheme. This is the minimum required from them and is what they are trying to achieve.

Our party, supported by our National Progressive Front, and our masses, made up of workers, intellecutuals, peasants, nationalists, women, teachers, young men and artisans are all on the same road stalking the agents and searching for them everywhere in order to uproot them from this country so that we can remain sound of body and capable of effectively confronting all the Arab nation's enemies, all the attempts at invasion and aggression and all the conspiracies against this nation's objectives and principles.

Meetings Adjourn

JN250714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee resumed its meetings at 2030 last night under comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general. The comrade committee members discussed the reports submitted by the Regional Command on the activities of the Central Committee and on the leadership's achievements during the past stage.

The Central Committee adjourned its meetings at 2130 last night for several days to enable the comrade members to study and discuss the reports deeply, seriously and throughly. The comrade members will also lay down the bases that are bound to intensify the country's steadfastness, to support its effective move in confronting the schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause, to complete the implementation of the 7th regional congress resolutions and to improve the work formulas in the state's institutions.

SEVEN MEMBERS WITHDRAW FROM MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN250828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Idlib--Responding to the provisions of law No 49, which was enacted by the People's Assembly and ratified by President Hafiz al-Asad, several Muslim Brotherhood members have benefited from the opportunity the state has given to those who have been deceived. The following citizens have approached the Idlib governor and announced their withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood gang and their condemnation of the gang's criminal acts:

'Abduh 'Assaf ibn Muhammad, born in Salqin, 1953, a 4th year student in the college of science; Sa'd Musa ibn Ahmad, born in Saliq, 1957, a 3d year medical student; and 'Abdallah Masghara, born in the southern suburb of (Taraqib), a student in the veterinary college of Hamah University.

The students expressed their denunciation of the criminal acts committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gang. They explained that destruction of the people's resources and institutions is a crime rejected by all religions and heavenly teachings, which advocate brotherhood. Islam, they added, is the religion of love, justice and tolerance. The students reiterated that Islam's enemies are the only beneficiaries of the gang's acts, because these acts are remote from the humanitarian and heavenly values and principles.

They also expressed their thanks and appreciation to President Hafiz al-Asad for giving this opportunity to all those deceived to turn to God in repentance and to declare their innocence and withdrawal from the gang which professes Islam while Islam is innocent from it.

The citizens said: Those seeking to champion their religion must fight alongside the sons of their people against Zionists and agents who have desecrated our holy places and who have joined the bandqagon of U.S. imperialism, the archenemy of Arabism and Islam.

The Idlib governor asserted to them the eagerness of the party and revolution to preserve the dignity and security of every citizen who is working for the sake of his country's honor. He added: There is no room for defeatists and agents.

Syria, he said, is now stronger than at any time before, thanks to our masses' vigilance and support for their party and revolution. He said: We will determindely and solidly confront all those who try to harm our country's dignity and security.

In Aleppo, the following citizens approached the Aleppo governor: Ahmad Muhammad 'Uthman from Al-Bab; Sa'd Zayn al-'Abidin from Aleppo; Ahmad as-Saghir from Aleppo and Hassan ash-Shinhabi from Al-Bab. They announced their withdrawl from and innocence of the criminal acts committed by the gang against the homeland and citizens.

LIBYA

MILITARY HEAD RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU DEFENSE MINISTER

LD240924 Tripoli JANA in English 0951 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, July 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, last night received the defense minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

OULD HAYDALA CALLS FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

AB241744 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The national campaign in favor of rural development is aimed at mobilizing our entire people in order to make of the current rainy season the takeoff for radical changes toward better living conditions for the whole of Mauritanian people. It is primarily an invitation to work, which is the fundamental factor of all true liberation and independence. Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation], head of state government, in the following speech explains the significance and the scope of the present campaigns:

[Begin recording] [Military music and greeting in Arabic], Mauritanian women and men, the persistent drought that has been raging in our country for over 10 years has brought about a particularly difficult situation which the combined effects of an absurd war and a pitiless international economic situation have kept worsening for the last few years. In the current international context, characterised by the voracity and selfishness of industrialized nations, the CMSN and the government, which remain willing to cooperate on an equal footing with any country so wishing, are determined to restore national sovereignty over the country's resources and to contribute very generously to establishing a new economic order which the overwhelming majority of the world has been calling for insistently.

But without any awareness of the real situation facing us, [words indistinct] to each Mauritanian citizen in this struggle for life in which we are engaged, the CMSN cannot achieve the objective aimed at. We are fewer than 2 million inhabitants, living in a country whose resources are inexhaustible. Paradoxically, we are among the most famished people in the world. Our coastal waters are full of fish. We have iron, copper and other natural resources. But we especially have great agro-pastoral potential from which we have unfortunately not managed to benefit yet. In the changing climatic conditions of our country, we have to--and we can--overcome nature's adversity and change our obstacles into our [word indistinct]. In any case, it is no longer reasonable for us to keep on complaining about our fate and attributing our misfortune to various causes which now belong to the past. We must no longer resign ourselves to living on international charity when we have means which can guarantee our food security and which can even enable us to help other people living under less favorable conditions than us.

Dear fellow Mauritanians, in this barren country lived generation after generation, who wandered as nomads across its immense deserts. With rudimentary tools that cannot stand comparison with our modern equipment, our ancestors managed to bring the land under their control. They dug wells, built irrigation systems, tilled the earth and practiced large-scale cattle breeding. They counted on their own strength and their initiatives and lived on the products of their toil.

So, on the eve of a new decade and just when the beginning of the 1980 rainy season brings about new hope, our generation must draw inspiration from the courage of our ancestors and break away from our lack of concern for progress and from our present hopelessness.

In view of the changing climate and the international economic situation which we cannot master, if we want to guarantee our survival and eventually the prosperity of our people, we have to achieve complete food self-sufficiency very quickly. We have the means; but unfortunately, we lack determination. This determination must spring up again during this decade and during the campaign for production which is just beginning.

Each Mauritanian citizen, whether a soldier or a civilian, is asked to contribute to the success of this campaign. Indeed, this appeal is made to farmers and stock breeders; but it is also meant for soldiers, public servants, workers, traders and businessmen. Each family must have its own granary and each citizen must have his own (?garden) and his own (?cattle).

The Ministry of Rural Development, the commissariat for food assistance and the military and administrative authorities from all over the country must as from now prepare to get maximum benefit from the 1980 rainy season. All efforts and initiatives within this framework will be granted help and support by the Military Committee for National Salvation and its government which are fully aware of the significance of rural development and of the need to translate into action the priority accorded to this sector. [end recording] [military music]

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID COMMENTS ON OAU SUMMIT ON SAHARA

LD221523 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Abdelhai Aboulkhatib interview with Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid: "The OAU Has Drawn Up the Death Certificate, or Rather a Statement of the Nonexistence of the 'Saharan Democratic Arab Republic'"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Prime minister, first of all, what conclusions have you drawn from the 17th OAU summit, which took place in Freetown?

Bouabid: If I wanted to simplify things completely, I would say that the conclusion to be drawn from the Freetown African summit is that we finally participated in that celebrated "extraordinary summit on Sahara" which was so keenly awaited and that this summit dismissed the claims of the so-called Saharan Republic.

In fact, to mention the form of this summit, no one could deny that apart from a "general discussion" and a closing speech, that is, protocol displays, most, if not all, debates behind closed doors centered on the "Sahara affair," so much so that many delegations became annoyed by this because, as they rightly said, Africa is confronted by global problems of unprecedented urgency and incomparably more importance than a bilateral and subregional problem like that of the Sahara.

Bastard Creature

Now what has been decided with respect to the struggle against famine, drought and desertification? Absolutely nothing concrete. How far has Africa's economic integration progressed? It has not progressed at all.

What effective retaliatory measures have been taken against South Africa? None. What decision has been adopted to prevent Chad from being torn apart and its people from destroying themselves? None at all. And the same can be said about tripartite discussions, support for the Palestinian cause, aid for refugees in Africa and so forth.

As for the essence of the matter, that is, the results of the discussion on Sahara, they are clear despite the shadows and ambiguities which our adversaries want to cast on them: The enemies of our territorial integrity in vain and to no avail wasted infinite energy, cunning and, obviously, money--not to mention the entire weight of intellectual terrorism--with a view to opening the doors of the OAU to their bastard creature, the "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic" [SDAR].

Our adversaries were thrown into complete confusion when we put to the OAU leaders our constitutional question--even though it was an obvious and simple question which should have been deemed a truism since we asked the African leaders whether they deemed the SDAR to be an independent and soverign state, in the knowledge that only an independent and sovereign African state can aspire to OAU membership.

By desperately trying to obstruct our legitimate request, our adversaries contradicted themselves and consequently showed that their creature was a still-born freak, a puppet filled with sawdust....

The OAU chose to draw up a death certificate or rather a statement of the SDAR's nonexistence in order to prevent the continent from being torn apart. That's all to the good....

Question: Moroccan citizens still wonder what has really taken place and what has happened to the so-called SDAR's application for membership. Could you explain this to us with reference to three fundamental spheres--psychological, political and legal?

Bouabid: I believe that I have already replied in part to this question. I will merely add that our adversaries made a number of errors in precisely the psychological, legal and political spheres which proved disastrous for their unjust and indefensible cause.

A 26th "recognition", but at what a price!

In the psychological sphere, they counted on a surprise effect which would have spread disarray and defeatism among the Moroccan delegation. This is why they decided to announce the celebrated 26th recognition at the opening of the summit even though it had been secured (at what price?) several days before.

However, this produced among us an effect contrary to that expected, increasing our determination and sense of responsibility. It was expected that the Moroccan delegation would leave the conference hall and that the Polisario would enter it. But it was then that we made our presence felt especially strongly and it is then that, in a wonderful upsurge of spontaneous solidarity, all our friends made their voices heard loud and clear--voices of great wisdom and experience, voices which impose respect and compel admiration, in the face of the discordant voices of demagoguery and subversion.

Tragicomic Spectacle

This was a psychological error. As for the legal aspect, I do not need to go back to the constitutional question submitted by Morocco--it was a matter of interpreting article 28 of the charter which relates to admission to the OAU: Is the so-called SDAR a sovereign and independent African state and as such entitled to apply for OAU membership? The answer to this question by a two-thirds majority of the organization's members, in accordance with the charter's article 27, was to become a preliminary for the conclusion of a large-scale tragicomic spectacle organized by Algeria, Libya and others.

Finally, in the political sphere, our adversaries overlooked the fact that by staging such a coarse maneuver they put in the balance on the one side the attainment of their hardly commendable aims whereas on the other scale of the balance there was nothing less than the very existence of the OAU as a unitarian pan-African organization. Very fortunately, the balance tipped in favor of wisdom. Let me repeat this: We are very pleased with this result.

Question: Neither Benin, nor Madagascar nor even Mozambique used the kind of insulting language to which we have become accustomed since the Mauritius conference. To what do you attribute their new attitude?

Bouabid: To paraphrase some remarks by his majesty the king, I will say with reference to the existing rift within the OAU that on the one side there is a clan, a political-military-economic alliance over which Libya has been trying to gain control increasingly openly and, on the other side, there is a kind of club, a benevolent association of decent, well-brought-up people.

Samora Machel's Infantilism

Now, lo and behold, these well-brought-up people have decided not to let themselves be bullied and to fiercely defend their interests, their entity and their identity without, however, deviating from their honesty and correctness.

This is what happened: We--Senegal, Guinea, Cameroon, Zaire, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Mauritius, Sudan and Morocco--have made our voice heard loud and clear. Nor should we overlook those who could not or were not allowed to speak, including Gabon, Comoro Islands and Equatorial Guinea. All of us spoke plainly, rang the alarm bell and imparted to the debate a high-mindedness and loftiness of tone which made the invective and infantilism of a Samora Machel devoid of incentive and of a Ratsiraka without conviction sound hollow and false.

Question: The behavior of the delegation which you led caused surprise because it differed from its usual behavior. Did you adopt such an attitude because of the fact that the Royal Armed Forces [FAR] are now in complete control of the situation in the field?

Bouabid: I find it difficult to answer this question because this was the first time I had been present at an African summit.

Be that as it may, I will tell you that the Moroccan delegation's behavior was exemplary in all respects, both with regard to its keen sense of responsbility (and in fact, it was a very heavy responsibility to bear) and with regard to the preservation of high morale come what may and hard work for the national cause.

Irreversibly in the Field

Of course, knowing that we were irreversibly in control of the situation "in the field" thanks to the courage and daily sacrifice of our glorious FAR was a great comfort to us and gave us greater serenity, but above all the delegation reflected the entire Moroccan people--perfectly and completely convinced of the legitimacy of our cause and hence of its inevitable triumph with God's help.

That is, I think, the secret of what you call the Moroccan delegation's new attitude.

Question: You told the African heads of state that "nothing is negotiable" on the territorial plane. What then will be discussed at the forthcoming ad hoc committee meeting in Freetown? In addition, there are two problems:

1--The summit's decision only refers to "parties concerned." This is a recognition of the bilateral nature of the problem.

2--Ad hoc committee chairman [Sierra Leone President] Stevens is judge in his own case. This is a situation which is likely to distort the question.

Bouabid: Our territorial integrity is, indeed, not negotiable; we will never give away one inch of the land for which our sons and brothers died, for which the Moroccan people have made so many sacrifices--to such an extent that, as his majesty the king said, "Each Moroccan that is born has a kind of 'Saharan chromosome' in his blood."

FAR's Decisive Victories

What are we seeing now? The FAR have won decisive victories in the field; the operation to clean up the last mercenary pockets is well under way; the Polisario is increasingly aware of the fact that each of its operations is a suicide operation. Furthermore, our adversaries lost their political and diplomatic gamble in Freetown. In short both the military enemy and the political adversary are running out of steam. And yet Morocco is still holding out its hand to enable the war to end and peace to be established. What is more, we sincerely think that it is still not too late for this peace to be established honorably for all sides.

That is why we are not opposed a priori to the efforts the ad hoc committee might make with the objectivity and wisdom required to end the artificially maintained tension in our region.

No Systematic Accusations but Some Presumptions

Of course, this brings us to the ad hoc committee's composition and especially its chairman. We have nothing against President Stevens; he is an eminently honorable and respectable person but his government's prejudiced view of our cause--a prejudiced view which shows great failure to understand the case and undue haste, is likely to cast serious doubts on his ability to guide the committee's mission objectively, calmly and wisely.

In any case, as a jurist and lawyer I certainly do not want to make accusations but I would like to state that some presumptions justify our fears and reservations.

However, we would dearly like to be proved wrong.

Question: The last two countries to recognize the SDAR were Chad and Mali. In Chad Goukouni governs scarcely one district in the capital. In Mali, right until the last minute the foreign minister stated that: "This recognition is not in keeping with the outlook or ethics" of his government. How do you explain this?

Bouabid: I do not want to go into the sordid negotiations and deals which have frequently characterized "recognitions" of the SDAR (I myself have ridden in a particular Mercedes!) [allusion unknown]

Nor will I discuss the political whim (to put it politely) which motivated some recognitions: Did our governor at El-Ayoun not receive a congratulations telegram addressed to the "SDAR Government" This was because the "illustrious" sender, believing the wild propaganda which claims that the Polisario controls three-fourths of Saharan territory naively believed that El-Ayoun was really the SDAR's liberated capital.

Neither Convictions nor Militancy But Logic of the Absurd

What can you expect from such people? Nothing! With regard to the recognition of the so-called SDAR by Chad and Mali, their decision certainly does not stem from a profound conviction or even a real militant commitment. Chad, as is known, is unfortunately no longer a state. The self-genocide taking place there is frightening and revolting. Those who feed and encourage it are terrible and repugnant. However, when you see a nonexistent state recognizing another nonexistent state it can be said to follow a kind of logic: the logic of the absurd.

A number of justifications can be found for Mali: economic situation, uncontrollable freedom of movement enjoyed by Polsario elements with Mali's borders, threats of secession in the north of the country, the carrot-and-stick policy followed by Tripoli with regard to this country--in short, precariousness and fragility seem to characterize the Bamako regime.

Mali: A Mere "Dupe"

Nonetheless, I regard its decision as very serious and completely inexcusable. However, Mali has been deprived of its heroic role which was to top the balance once and for all and enable the Algerian-Libyan creation to enter the OAU. However, Mali now looks like a "dupe." That is what it deserves.

Question: The OAU has just passed through a painful time thanks to what you call some people's intellectual terrorism. What future do you think the OAU has?

Bouabid: I cannot say that the OAU has really overcome its crisis and steered through the difficult course it has taken since the Mauritius summit. However, it just managed to avoid breaking up. That is very important.

Africa's great figures, the OAU's founding fathers, those crowned with wisdom, experience and lofty views, those who hitherto chose discretion, if not silence, spoke out. They spoke out loud and clear. That is very important, too.

Senghor: "Stop Your Nonsense"

Therefore, there has been a fundamental change--a change which I could sum up by this reply made by [Senegal] President Senghor to [Madagascar President] Ratsiraka: "Stop your nonsense!"

Indeed, those who show real disdain for Africa are those who want to use a big stick to control our peoples and run our organization with bluff and slogans. We will no longer comply! I do not know whether everybody understood this, but I know that many people felt it. That is important.

Dispelling Mystery and Myths

Of course, the Manichean split within the OAU and in Africa is still there. However, we are now in a position to dispel the mystery and myths which surround it. It is only by so doing that our organization's future can be safeguarded and that the OAU will be able to regain the confidence of Africa's sons and avoid being totally discredited on the international scene.

MOROCCO

CROWN PRINCE LEADS DELEGATION ON AFRICAN TOUR

LD241410 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sayyidi Muhammad today begins a visit to a number of African countries. He heads an important delegation and carries messages from His Majesty King Hassan II to the heads of those countries. His royal highness is to visit Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Nigeria. The royal messages include his majesty's appreciation of the five heads of state for the noble stands they took during the latest African summit conference in Freetown regarding our territorial unity. The prince is accompanied in this tour by Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, Ambassador Ahmed Sanousi; member of the Royal Academy Abd al-Hadi Tazi; head of his majesty's private secretariat Abd al-Fattah Raraj; head of the Mawlawiyah School Muhammad Shafiq and (Muwli Slam ibn Baydan), the private secretary of the crown prince.

The crown prince this morning left Rabat by private aircraft for Dakar on the first leg of his tour. We have learned that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sayyid Muhammad arrived in Dakar a short while ago.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI IS ON PRIVATE VISIT TO BRITAIN

JN221105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 10[illegible] GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul, SUNA--It has been announced here that President Numayri is now in the United Kingdom on a private visit of several days, after undergoing a number of successful medical tests in the United States.

This was announced by First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil at a meeting of the general secretariat yesterday. He pointed out that the president will return to Khartoum within the next few days.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN FORCES REPORTED

LD230102 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The SDAR Information Ministry has stated that last Sunday the Saharan People's Liberation Army mounted an attack with heavy weapons against the town of Smara, destroying several military fortifications and inflicting heavy losses in men and material on the occupying forces. The ministry added that last Wednesday the Saharan fighters shelled (Abatih) and (Guelta) in the Western Sahara, inflicting heavy losses on the Moroccan enemy in men and equipment.

KNESSET VOTES ON TEXT OF JERUSALEM BILL 23 JULY

TA241012 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Arye Rubinstein: "Jerusalem Bill Gets Decisive Knesset Vote]

[Excerpt] Ge'ula Kohen's short, almost starkly simple, three-clause bill declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel, which has sparked international controversy and was a factor in the convening of a rare special session of the UN General Assembly, last night passed its first reading in the Knesset.

The bill consists of the following three sentences:

"1. Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

"2. The integrity and unity of greater Jerusalem in its boundaries after the Six Day War, shall not be violated.

"3. The permanent seat of the president, the Knesset, the government and the Supreme Court shall be in Jerusalem."

Further Details

TA241129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Jerusalem bill will come up for final approval in the Knesset next Wednesday, before the house adjourns for the summer recess. This was stated by the chairman of the Knesset's Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, MK David Glass, to our correspondent Arye Golan.

He said that in the committee's discussions he would seek to add a paragraph that will guarantee the members of all faiths free access to the holy places, as well as economic benefits for the city. MK Glass said that a supreme effort must be made to complete the legislation of the Jerusalem law; there was no longer room for backtracking.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY THREATENS TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR

TA250558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Orientalist Shim'on Shamir said that President as-Sadat told him that he has reached the conclusion that Menahem Begin's ability to contribute toward advancing peace has come to its end. Not only do Begin's current actions have an adverse effect on the peace process, but they also put a stick in the wheels of peace. The Egyptian president spoke to Professor Shamir for 3 hours.

Shamir said that the Egyptian president had words of respect and appreciation for Begin, emphasizing that he regards Begin as one of the great leaders and stating that he would like to achieve the end of peace with him. At the same time, As-Sadat said that he has already learned that he will not be able to discuss the principle issues that could lead to a comprehensive change with the present Israeli leadership because it is beyond the concept of this leadership.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that President as-Sadat has decided that the day the prime minister transfers his office to East Jerusalem, As-Sadat will recall his ambassador from Tel Aviv to Cairo.

Egyptian Embassy on Report

TA250921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent Dan Eshel has been told by the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv that the report we broadcast this morning about the withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador does not make sense. The embassy spokesman has emphasized that Egypt's reaction to the Jerusalem act and the transfer of the prime minister's office to the eastern part of the city has, so far, been most moderate. He reiterated the statements made by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations will continue.

The report we broadcast this morning based on information our political correspondent gathered from Western sources said that President as-Sadat has decided that the day the prime minister transfers his office to East Jerusalem, we will recall his ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The Egyptian Embassy's minister plenipotentiary, Muhammad (Khuzandar), has told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that the transfer of the prime minister's office is a dangerous step and runs counter to the peace agreements.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MURTADA INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS

TA241203 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Report on interview with Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada by Jerusalem POST reporter Robert Rosenberg at the Jerusalem POST offices; time not given]

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada, on a round of visits to Israeli editorial offices recently, stopped off at the Jerusalem POST, where he outlined his belief that peace is "irreversible" and lies not in borders but in "confidence and common interests."

Reiterating his country's belief that autonomy should be implemented first in Gaza, the Egyptian ambassador said that there should be a freeze on declarations about settlements and Jerusalem.

Such delcarations "irritate" Arab feelings and make negotiations more difficult, Murtada said, explaining that "eight months ago the man in the street in Egypt believed that comprehensive peace was nearer than today."

"The atmosphere was very tense" before the autonomy talks were rescheduled to resume on July 13, with psychological "fears and doubts" building up on both sides, Murtada said. He blamed "declarative" statements about the settlements and East Jerusalem for the kind of bitterness he felt during a recent visit to Egypt.

"But I must say that when I came back to Israel I felt that I was facing a new situation that needed more efforts to dissipate doubts and to enhance confidence," Murtada said.

The ambassador also said that normalization is "in some way" linked to progress made in the autonomy talks. "We have to prove, both of us, that something is being done for the Palestinians," Murtada said, indicating that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the conflict. "Constructive ambiguity may help in the beginning," he said.

He did not discredit Labour Party plans to offer King Husayn a partnership in negotiations for a territorial compromise in the West Bank, but said he has no information about the Jordanian king's willingness to join such talks.

On the same subject, the ambassador spoke of his "understanding" of Israel's real concern about security, but said that security for Israel resides in "the growing mutual interests with Arab countries rather than concentrating on military fortifications. "If I put my money in your banks and you get your crops from my farm, we both rely upon interests instead of borders" as head of the list of security priorities, Murtada said.

On the question of a West Bank state for the Palestinians, Murtada said: "Such a state could never create a serious threat to the security of Israel. On the contrary, we hope that it will help confidence and cooperation to replace doubts and animosity."

All Arab states agreed upon Resolution 242 which provides for a "peaceful settlement." Hence, any military hostilities will be condemned and checked. With the sophisticated weapons of the Israeli Army and the international balance of power, I do not think that Israel has to fear any real menace to its own security."

As to the possibility of Soviet influence in the area if the Palestinian people have their state, Murtada recalled the Egyptian experience with the 17,000 Soviet experts who never encouraged any attack against Israel. "Rather they warned us that war was dangerous and we should settle our problems through diplomatic channels. The Soviet presence is obvious in Syria, yet no infiltrators try to cross the Israeli borders."

Asked about the Soviet presence in Libya and whether it threatened Egyptian security, Murtada said he thought such a military arsenal was meant to "confront and to reverse the wise policy of President as-Sadat, which proved the only practical solution to the Palestinian problem." Egypt's interest was to avoid any menace of a fanatic regime which would bring "Khomeynism" to its borders, Murtada said.

On the question of mutual tourism and trade between Egypt and Israel, the ambassador said he believed that after Ramadan, an Egyptian delegation of journalists would visit Israel, as well as a delegation of members of Egypt's National Democratic Party to return the visit of the MAPAM delegation to Egypt and to pay visits to other political parties. Murtada also hoped that after Ramadan there would be "activation of trade missions" between the two countries. Already, he said, some deals are being made despite the present tense situation.

Meanwhile, the "slowing up" of normalization is normal under the present circumstances, the ambassador said.

As to his own personal perceptions, Murtada said that he has been a "little discouraged" by the lengthy autonomy negotiations, but he believed "we will finally come to terms."

"I hate procrastination," the ambassador said, "but in this case we must have patience in order to conclude a good deal."

EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN TEL AVIV

TA242116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Ministers and public figures from both Coalition and opposition circles participated this evening for the first time in celebrating the anniversary of the revolution in Egypt. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that in the reception given by the Egyptian Embassy at the Hilton Hotel, Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Minister Moda'i and Minister Landau were seen. Former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Labor Party leaders Shim'on Perez and Yitzhaq Rabin also attended the reception.

PAT MAKES STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR ARGENTINA

TA250849 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0755 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 25 July--This morning Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Mr Gid'on Pat reacted to President as-Sadat's remarks, saying that we would not have begun the peace process without Menahem Begin, and if Begin is no longer prime minister, this process would be questionable. Mr Pat was speaking to an ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Argentina, where he is to hold economic talks.

Pat added that those elements who are hoping to establish a government--if the government is replaced--that would hold a total sale of the Israeli achievements scored during its wars are merely entertaining an illusion. "As-Sadat should not be blamed for the position he is taking," Pat said. [sentence as received]

U.S. PROPOSALS FOR RESUMING OIL TALKS REJECTED

TA231553 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jul 80 p 1

['Oded Shorer report: "Israel Has Rejected U.S. Proposals on the Resumption of the Oil Talks"]

[Text] During the past 2 weeks, Israel has turned down U.S. proposals to continue, in Paris or in Washington, the talks on an agreement guaranteeing Israel an oil supply in periods of emergency.

The MA'ARIV correspondent has learned that the reason is Israel's desire to hold the talks at a time and with a team that will ensure their successful conclusion.

The disappointment with the outcome of the talks held in Jerusalem in early July between the U.S. and Israeli representatives induced the Ministry of Energy to demand the resumption of talks under conditions that will make possible a conclusion acceptable to both parties on the two main issues: What is a period of emergency and what is the formula for calculating the price of oil supplies to Israel.

For this reason, Israel rejected the U.S. proposals to resume the talks on the same level in Paris or in Washington. The composition of the teams suggested, and the fact that only some of the issues were proposed for discussion, were not satisfactory to Israel.

The reaction of the Energy Ministry was that Israel wishes to resume the negotiations at the earliest possible date and even the idea of raising the level of the delegations was not completely rejected.

The MA'ARIV correspondent was told that Israel wants the talks to resume in early August. In the meantime, some difficulties have cropped up and both parties are still exchanging working papers.

BEGIN REPORTEDLY WILL RETAIN DEFENSE PORTFOLIO

TA241127 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Sarah Honig report: "Begin Back Next Week, Keeping Defense Post]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--For the foreseeable future, Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to continue holding onto the defence portfolio. He returns to work some time next week, and one of the first items on his agenda will be putting the Herut Party's house in order and stifling the rivalries that sprang up in his absence.

Sources in the prime minister's office told the Jerusalem POST last night that there is still no way in which Begin can implement his Cabinet re-shuffle plan and that, despite the strain, he will have to carry on in his dual role. Begin suffered a mild heart attack several weeks ago and is still recuperating at home.

The sources discounted reports that Begin might soon appoint Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Defence Ministry and leave the foreign portfolio unassigned for the time being. The sources said that Shamir had been indicating that he is quite happy where he is and would leave the Foreign Ministry only with great reluctance.

The sources pointed out that Begin could not compel Shamir to change jobs without filling the vacancy. And the Democratic Movement ministers have indicated that they are still opposed to the job being filled by Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, a liberal.

AVRAHAM SHARIR ELECTED LIBERAL PARTY CHAIRMAN

TA241846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Knesset Member Avraham Sharir was elected chairman of the Liberal Party tonight. In the vote at the Liberal Party Center 114 members voted for Sharir and 112 voted for Minister Moshe Nisim. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that after having been elected Knesset member, Sharir said that the period of rivalries and opposition in the Liberal Party had come to an end and now they have to be united so that the Likud will form the next government.

PERES ASKS KNESSET MEMBERS TO HELP OUST LIKUD

TA232019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres met with Knesset Members Asaf Yaguri, Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi and Shlomo Eliyahu tonight, suggesting that they help the Alignment overthrow the government. MK's Yitzhaqi and Yaguri told our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan after the meeting that they rejected the Labor Party chairman's proposals.

UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS IN YAOUNDE

Ahidjo's Speech

AB222053 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo has warned that developing countries run the risk of having their freedom of judgement trampled upon by the continued daily presentation of depressing and often catastrophic news. Addressing the inaugural session of the Intergovernmental Conference on African Communications Policies in Yaounde today, President Ahidjo said the continued presentation of biased news could lead to the disintegration of the African personality. The 2-week conference, organized by the United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO, is being attended by hundreds of delegates from most independent African states and UNESCO director general, Amadou Mathar M'Bow.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo, dressed in a white gown and a white skull cap was jointly welcomed on arrival at the national assembly by the director general of the UNESCO, Mr Amadou Mathar M'Bow; the minister of information and culture, Mr Bwele Guillaume; and the minister of national education, Mr Rene Ze Nguele. In a brief welcome speech, Mr Bwele Guillaume said the Interministerial Conference on Communications Policies in Africa was an extremely important occasion for the government because of the methods used by UNESCO to tackle the problem of information and communications. He said the conference has transformed Yaounde into an [few words indistinct]. The inequalities inherent in current information order must be fought.

Delivering a key-note speech, the director general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou Mathar M'Bow said the Yaounde Intergovernmental Conference on Communications in Africa was the culmination of lengthy efforts by UNESCO to promote a better use of means of mass communications for the service of mankind. He deplored the (?utilization) of uniform models of behavior promoted by the domination of the information order by developed nations. This situation, he added, must be checked. Mr M'Bow then enumerated topics that would be discussed, such as communications policies and planning, problems and perspectives of communications in Africa, development of modern national communications systems and regional and international cooperation.

Speaking in turn, the prevailing tone of President Ahmadou Ahidjo's speech was the need to redress the disparities which characterize the flow of communications in the world. He said the developing countries cannot aspire to genuine development, in spite of the equation based on the principle of equal opportunity, as long as certain regions and certain categories of people do the talking while the others do the listening. President Ahidjo warned that developing countries run the great risk of having their freedom of judgement trampled upon, of seeing their people forever doomed to intellectual tagging along and finally of seeing their personality disintegrate as the daily biased presentation of generally depressing and often catastrophic news continues.

As far as Africa is concerned, President Ahidjo emphasized, what he called collective autonomy calls for greater cooperation between developing countries in order to exploit more effectively and more thoroughly than before the existing and perpetual interdependence of African countries. He described the intergovernmental conference on Communication Policies as a privileged framework needed for establishing this collective autonomy in information in Africa on the basis of dialogue and consultation as regards to the promotion of development and application of methods, methodology for communications planning, the development of modern communications systems and infrastructures and the [word indistinct] of new technology, the training of communication specialists and development of training institutions and the promotion of Africans to the mass media and of greater participation by the public in media production and management.

President Ahidjo lauded the efforts of the OAU in setting up the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, an efficient instrument for the liberation of African people. He, however, stressed the need to give the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY autonomy in the field of information. A solid foundation and a general philosophy that is consistent with the richness of the African personality. He added that Africa would have let down mankind if it failed to make itself an example and a vehicle of a kind of human relation which is capable of promoting a new type of civilization. The conference which has participants from most African countires is sitting right now in plenary session to elect a president, vice president, rapporteur general and its chairman [words indistinct] as well as adopt rules of procedure and an agenda.

Topics for Discussion

AB242222 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] At the Yaounde Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in Africa, delegates continue deliberations in two committees to discuss problems on perspectives of communications in Africa and the development, especially in adult education, science and technology and culture, communications as a means of asserting cultural identity and as an instrument of national and regional integration aimed at strengthening African unity. The two committees will also examine information flow problems in Africa, traditional forms of communications and modern means of communications, public participation, analysis of situations and determination of needs and priorities, specific problems raised by the introduction of modern media and the ways of solving them, technological problems, training of specialists at various levels, production and distribution of message and special and technological research.

Earlier today, heads of delegations delivered speeches on their various communications policies. The main theme of the speeches was on the necessity for the establishment of an African communications fund to strengthen the participation of the masses in media activities and to balance the flow of information from the center to the periphery and vice versa. Speakers regretted that Africa has barely 1 percent of the world's newspapers and television sets, and only 2 percent of the world's radio sets. They attributed this to a very poor communication infrastructure in the continent, the nonexistence of industries producing communications equipment and the poverty of personnel training facilities. Because of these drawbacks, they concluded, Africa has become a field for the experimentation of imperialism and exploitation. Deliberations at the Yaounde Africom [Communications and Information in Africa] continue in the two committees.

OAU CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHAD'S OUEDDEI

AB242208 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The three-man Chadian delegation which was in Freetown to deliver a special message to President Stevens from the Chadian leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, is leaving Freetown tonight after taking leave of President Stevens at state house this afternoon. President Stevens, who is the current chairman of the OAU, told the delegation that he considered the Chadian problem to be an important matter, which should be treated urgently. Observing that the Chadian conflict has been going on for some time, President Stevens assured the delegation that he would work [words indistinct] to bring peace to Chad during his tenure of office. He asked the delegation to convey greetings to President Oueddei. In thanking President Stevens for the hospitality accorded the Chadian delegation, its leader said Chad is counting on the wisdom and experience of President Siaka Stevens for an amicable solution to the [word indistinct]. At the ceremony was the acting minister of foreign affairs, (?Sir) Randolph Philip Abboh and the permanent secretary, foreign affairs, Mr (Victus Abboh).

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS RETURN OF REFUGEES FROM SUDAN

LD231932 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] More than 60 Ethiopian refugees from the Sudan have returned home in response to the call made last May by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Speaking on behalf of the refugees, one returnee expressed pleasure on being able to return home and said that the group was ready and eager to participate in the nation-building efforst being made by the broad Ethiopian masses.

This was the second group of Ethiopians to return home from Khartoum in response to Comrade Chairman Mengistu's call on compatriots living abroad to return home and assist in the building of a new Ethiopia.

KENYA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES NAIROBI STOPOVER

LD222040 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, stopped for 2 hours at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport yesterday night on his way home from an official visit to Tanzania.

The minister told newsmen before his departure that his visit to Tanzania was a follow-up of a meeting between him and the Tanzanian foreign minister, Benjamin Kmapa. He said sine 1977 diplomatic contacts between France and Tanzania have been tense, but he added that relations between the two countries have improved following the visit.

Mr Francois-Poncet was met at the airport by the chief of protocol, Mr Odero, with whom he held discussions on bilateral matters.

UGANDA

MUWANGA ADDRESSES NEW TANZANIAN-TRAINED OFFICERS

LD231933 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has told the newly trained Uganda army officer cadets to be dedicated to the motherland and to be men of great service to the people and the nation which sent them to Tanzania for training.

The chairman was addressing the officers at the Republic House in Kampala.

Mr Muwanga warned the officer cadets to avoid tribal, ethnic and political sentiments as they were sent out on their course not by any tribal or political party but by the nation. The chairman told the officers to bear the banner of unity, reminding them of Tanzania, a country where they were trained. He said Tanzania is a good example of 'how much people can achieve if they live in unity.

Mr Muwanga advised them to avoid the temptation of being allied with any political party and falling into the danger of political differences. Chairman Muwanga told the officers to follow and be safeguarded by their four principles--discipline, obedience, loyalty and nationalism. He told the new officers that the Military Commission has reduced the gap between the civilians and the military personnel, which was being greatly widened by the former governments, which failed to recognize that the democratic atmosphere prevailing in Uganda now is the result of the combined efforts of Ugandan freedom-fighters and their Tanzanian allies.

Describing the occasion as a major development and a turning point in the history of the Uganda National Liberation Army, Mr Muwanga praised the Tanzanian Government, which trained 300 officer cadets [words indistinct] and expecting no returns.

Earlierthe commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army, Maj Gen Tito Okello, commended the existing brotherly relationship between Uganda and Tanzania.

Those present included the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, the secretary to the Military Commission, Col Maluri; and other UNLA and TPDF [Tanzania People's Defense Forces] officers.

The address was followed by a reception in honor of the officers.

POLICE OFFICIAL URGES END TO CRIME WAVE

LD241158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi, has appealed to the general public to cooperate with the police in order to end the prevailing crime wave in the country.

In a statement issued today, the inspector-general said: There are very many armed thugs, some dressed in army uniforms and others in civilian clothes, who go in the villages terrorizing innocent people.

He disclosed that last Friday thugs intercepted a truck at (?Buganga) on the Kampala-Masaka road and robbed the occupants of 90,000 shillings. With the assistance of the public of Masaka, the police managed to arrest (?18) of the thugs who were also dressed in army uniforms. They have all been taken to Makindye military police to find out whether they are soldiers or not. The truck, together with the coffee, were recovered and after searching them they were also found with 45,000 shillings, two guns and (?a pistol).

Last Sunday (20 July), members of the public in Mityana also arrested three men, one of them carrying a Webley rifle. He was killed on the spot by an angry crowd and his colleagues died later after beating.

The inspector general of police (?thanked) the people for recovering the rifle but warned the general public against applying jungle law.

GHANA

REPORT ON LIMANN INTERVIEW WITH MAGAZINE

AB230725 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] President Limann has said his government is trying to restore foreign confidence in Ghana by systematically putting the country's house in order, paying her debts and restoring sanity to a chaotic economic situation. In an interview with the WEST AFRICA magazine, Dr Limann said the government's expectations have not been fulfilled because foreign nations and institutions are not doing as much as they should to help. He however does not blame them since, he said, they do not owe Ghanaians a living. Rather, they want their profits, no matter how.

On the transitional provisions of the constitution the president said they must be subordinated to those [word indistinct], adding that a national consensus needs to emerge before government can turn its attention to matters which are not urgent at present. He said it is for the special tribunal, which took over from the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] people's court to clarify the AFRC's pledge to publicize the proceedings against those executed by firing squad. Dr Limann said the former AFRC promised that the proceedings would be published but this has not yet been done. The head of state said he has personally not received any list of pending matters or even financial accounts of the AFRC and asked the magazine to direct its inquiries on the matter to those persons and institutions which consider themselves (?fit) within the unitary state of Ghana. He added that these are matters for the courts and not for the president. Referring to the relatives of those executed, President Limann asked: "Do you think these people are going to sit down for ever? They are not!" He said this is not an urgent matter to him. He has duties to perform as president of Ghana and not chief justice of Ghana.

As to whether it was possible to measure the economic damage that the 4 June revolution did, Dr Limann said while there were benefits or gains as some people prefer to put it, the events of 4 June also brought about a number of harmful effects with which Ghanaians have to live. For example, the blockade directed against the nation because of 4 June has not yet been completely lifted. This is preventing the continuous flow of goods into the country. President Limann said he is looking forward keenly to the day of reckoning for, he remarked, we should all render accounts for our stewardship as demanded by the constitution of the third republic in which a noble concept of [word indistinct] has been embodied.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICY

AB250715 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Parliament yesterday approved the financial policy of the government for the year ending 30th June 1981. Voting on the motion by the majority leader, Mr Tetteh, was 65 to 56. A countermotion which was put forward by Dr Agama, member for South Ho, was defeated by 66 votes to 57. Dr Agama's motion had asked the house to view with concern the harmful economic effects of the financial policy of the government on the worsening situation in the country and urged the government to take appropriate measures to rectify them and create conditions for peace, order and good government.

The debate on the government's budget proposals took nearly 2 weeks during which wide-ranging views were expressed. The popular voting indicated clear differences of opinion on the issue between the members of the minority parties and the members of the majority party. Winding up for the government, the majority leader, Mr Tetteh, asked members to realize that the country is going through a very difficult time and stringent measures are needed to meet the situation.

He maintained that the various taxes are necessary to generate revenue so that the government can meet its obligations. He said the taxes have been so worked out to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

On his part, Dr Agama regretted that the government has failed to take account of the interconnections between a revenue-earning industry like cocoa and the overall economy. He said that already different rates of exchange created by the (?baggage) proposals have rendered the cedi worthless. Dr Agama repeated that the overall effects of the proposals are negative and harmful to the economy. He therefore called for reductions in the taxes since the income tax policy is a disincentive to productivity.

LIBERIA

GENERAL SAYS PRC MEMBERS NOT IN POLITICAL ROLES

AB241940 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa said members of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] are strictly military people and are in no way occupying political positions with such titles as senators or representatives. General Quiwonkpa declared that the army came to redeem the Liberian people and not to repeat what happened in the past. He observed that certain military personnel were going about claiming that they were senators and representatives of the various counties. The armed forces commanding general described this attitude as unbecoming of a gentleman soldier.

General Quiwonkpa was speaking in Greenville, Sinoe County yesterday when he [word distinct] following reports that soldiers were still harassing people at the timber and private companies in Sinoe County. He emphasized that investors should be encouraged and not harassed so that they can help to exploit the vast natural resources which Liberia has. He however noted that the situation in Sinoe County had been exaggerated. General Quiwonkpa said without adequate investments to generate more revenue, the Liberian economy would collapse. But this, he said, was not the desire of the PRC government.

NIGER

MALIAN INTERIOR MINISTER RECEIVED BY KOUNTCHE

AB241711 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Niamey, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Malian minister of the interior, Lt Col Sekou Ly, was received Thursday by President Seyni Kountche of Niger. He handed him a message from his Malian counterpart, Gen Moussa Traore. According to "la Voix du Sahel" the meeting was centered around bilateral cooperation and particularly the purchase by Mali of cereals from Niger.

NIGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON REFUGEES, SOUTH AFRICA

AB211731 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Nigeria's external affairs minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, has suggested an urgent review of the issue of travel documents and the status of refugees in Africa. This, he said, will lessen the problems encountered by refugees and complement the efforts of international organizations to resettle them.

Professor Audu made this suggestion at the opening of the 11th annual conference of the Nigerian Society of International Law in Lagos today. He expressed concern over the fate of refugees and the limited protection they enjoyed under international law and interaction of states.

On South Africa, Professor Audu remarked that the creation of paper states by the racists was an insult to the status of African nations. The minister added that it was also an unintelligent answer to the demand on the review [few words indistinct] of the contradiction, indignity and inhumanity of apartheid.

Delegates to the conference are looking into various aspects of international law, especially as it affects the situation in southern Africa.

LAGOS DISCUSSES RESULTS OF U.S.-NIGERIAN TRADE TALKS

AB242153 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Commentary by Adedun Oguneye on Nigerian-American Trade Relations and the Outcome of the Lagos Talks Between Nigeria and the United States from 22 to 23 July]

[Text] One of the most important results of the talks, at least from the Nigerian point of view, is the signing of the memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation. Under it, the two countries agreed to steps to facilitate on a continuing basis the development of agricultural projects of mutual interest. There would be a government-to-government working group, which will provide a forum for the planning and implementation of specific projects; and more importantly, the two governments agreed to form a joint consultative committee made up of representatives from the public and private sectors to promote contacts between Nigerian and American businessmen in the field of agriculture.

It is noteworthy that the first project to be considered under the memorandum will be technical assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a comprehensive survey of Nigeria. On assumption of office last year, the present administration in Nigeria declared that the speedy development of agriculture would be one of its top priorities. The ultimate aim is to insure that this country attains self-sufficiency in food production. It is universally acknowledged that Nigeria, being an agricultural country with vast arable land, should not depend on outside sources for her food supply. The fact is that we (?were once) adequately feeding ourselves from local sources. That was the time that many of our people gainfully engaged themselves in agricultural production; but with the advent of oil, emphasis was shifted from the agricultural sector with disastrous consequences. However, our people have since realized that oil, which is a (?wasting asset) cannot last for ever. This is why the Green Revolution program of the federal government commends itself to the support of all and sundry; and particularly, friendly foreign governments.

Another aspect of the conlusions reached in Lagos between Nigeria and the U.S. relates to trade. It is well known that Nigeria is America's biggest trading partner in Africa. But more than 95 percent of the U.S. trade transactions with this country is in oil.

Against that background, the two governments endorsed another memorandum on cooperation in the development of energy. Areas to be covered in this respect include not just oil alone but also coal, solar energy, hydro-electric projects and gas. The development and utilization of gas is of particular significance to the people of Nigeria. Since the commencement of oil exploration we have been burning away our gas which is one of the three elements from our crude oil. With such large-scale wastage we haven't found ourselves faced with gas shortage. It is true that in the mid 70's the federal government entered into an agreement with an American company based in Chicago for the exploitation of Nigeria's natural gas being flared in the oil producing areas, but it was later discovered that the American firm did not have the capacity to carry out such a project.

Remarkably enough, the two parties at the Lagos talks, recognized the importance of the natural gas project to Nigeria's economyand agreed on ways of cooperating in that regard.

As it has been pointed out on previous occasions, the consideration of economic issues between Nigeria and the U.S. cannot be in isolation of political relations. This was reemphasized by no less a personage than President Shehu Shagari when the American team to the Lagos talks led by Mr Walter Mondale paid a courtesy call on him. Our president left no one in doubt that Nigeria is not happy about the way the U.S. has been fraternizing with apartheid South Africa and frustrating the efforts of the international community to get the racists to change their obnoxious system of government. President Shehu Shagari spoke the mind of all Nigerians and indeed all Africans when he told the American delegation that the continued refusal by the authorities in Washington to have their influence (?to make) some progress in South Africa could adversely affect the relations between Nigeria and the United States. If the Americans heed this advice, their mission to Lagos would remain a momumental success.

PAPER CONDEMNS LEASE OF DIEGO GARCIA TO UNITED STATES

AB240925 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading "Time to Help," the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE condemns Britain for her decision to lease out the island of Diego Garcia to the United States for a period of 50 years without any regard for the feelings of Mauritius, the legitimate owner of the island. The paper argues that in the event of a war erupting between the East and West, the island will become a target for nuclear attack and this will, in the ultimate, reverberate on the rest of the African Continent. The CHRONICLE therefore enjoins all OAU member states to throw their diplomatic and financial might behind Mauritius to enable her to enlist world support for its case. This, according to the paper, is the only way to keep superpowers off the African coast and the Indian Ocean.

SENEGAL

MOROCCAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR SENGHOR

AB241502 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, 24 Jul (AFP)--The crown prince of Morocco, Sidi Mohamed, arrived in Dakar on Thursday with a message from King Hassan II to President Senghor of Senegal thanking him for pleading in favor of Morocco at the last OAU summit. The crown prince, who is accompanied by Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, was met on arrival by Mr Abdou Diouf, prime minister of Senegal.

TOGO

DPRK MINISTER OF CULTURE ARRIVES ON VISIT

AB250743 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The minister of culture and art of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Chang-son, arrived in Lome this afternoon. Speaking to newsmen shortly after arrival, the Korean minister of culture and art said that the distance between Togo and Korea has not prevented them from cooperating closely in their common struggle against imperialism, in their struggle for independence, and in the strengthening, and development of the nonaligned movement.

MOZAMBIQUE

SIXTH SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS IN MAPUTO

Machel Speech

LD211658 **Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0703 GMT 21 Jul 80 EA**

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at the Opening of the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly in Maputo 21 July--live]

[Excerpts] Deputies and Guests: As we open this session of the People's Assembly, we should like to pay tribute to those who unfortunately cannot attend our gathering.

The sixth session of the People's Assembly is being held very soon after the proclamation of the independence of Zimbabwe. The brother people of Zimbabwe won their freedom through their determination, courage, sacrifices and suffering in their national liberation struggle. At this session of the supreme organ of state power, we warmly hail the people of Zimbabwe who, under the leadership of ZANU-PF, waged a victorious armed struggle of national liberation which culminated in the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The independence of Zimbabwe is a victory for Africa and for all world progressive forces. It is a victory of the frontline countries which, with their firm support and solidarity, decisively contributed to the birth of another free and sovereign state in this zone of our continent.

The independence of Zimbabwe will give more vigor and impetus to the struggle of the people of South Africa, who have been galvanized by the victory of the fraternal people of Zimbabwe. They will intensify their liberation struggle in order to win their genuine national independence.

The independence of Zimbabwe should serve as a lesson to South Africa in its obstinate intransigence regarding Namibia's true independence. South Africa must accept the principle of the UN plan concerning the holding of just elections supervised by the United Nations.

If South Africa is to negotiate with enybody about the Namibian problem, it has to do so with SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The internal puppets can also sit down at the negotiating table on the South African side.

The foundation of the Republic of Zimbabwe also confirmed the irreversible character of the process of total liberation of the peoples who are still under the domination of colonialism, racism and apartheid in our continent.

The victory of ZANU-PF and the independence of Zimbabwe is to us, Mozambicans, a reaffirmation of the justness of the political line of our Frelimo Party, which has always been able to lead our people to fulfill their internationalist task of support for and solidarity with the struggle of oppressed peoples. The independence of Zimbabwe is to the Mozambique people a victorious achievement, crowning the end of heavy sacrifices made by them and their economy.

To our country the independence of Zimbabwe means in the first place the opening of new prospects. It allows us to tackle with the highest determination and enthusiasm our internal problems. It also means the reestablishment of an atmosphere of greater stability.

This will also create greater conditions for independent countries of our region to concentrate their efforts to develop among themselves more fruitful relations.

Deputies and Guests: The task of political liberation of our African Continent has not yet been completed. The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] is an example. In that country we are witnessing a situation which is a new phenomenon in Africa. One African country is trying to colonize another African country. An African country is engaging in expansionism. Within the OAU only a few countries are refusing to recognize this reality.

Those countries refuse to denounce and condemn the colonial and shameless (?act) demonstrated in the occupation of the SDAR by Morocco. Colonialism, to those countries, only means rule by people who are not people of our continent. To them there is no such thing as an African colonialism. Europeans colonized their countries. Yes, they colonized the entire continent. What we are witnessing in the SDAR is an aberration.

At the recent OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the People's Republic of Mozambique, loyal to its principles, was on the side of the Saharan people in the defense of their right to independence. Mozambique once again condemned vigorously the expansionist and colonial presence of Morocco in the SDAR.

It condemned the military support given to the Moroccan regime by the Western powers and called for its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the independent territory of the Sahara.

Our country, with other countries, contributed to the victory won by the Saharan people, when they were admitted to the OAU by a large majority. [applause]

Most African countries and the SDAR (?could not be changed) by tricks, blackmail or threats. The SDAR is today a member country of the OAU in accordance with the OAU Charter. We warmly hail the admission to the OAU of another member state: the SDAR.

This is the result of the heroic political, military and diplomatic struggle of the Saharan people.

On 18 March, we took the historic decision to turn the muzzles of our guns inside our country. We officially declared war against the internal enemy.

During the national liberation armed struggle and during the years of our independence, the Mozambique people have always felt the need to make war in order to achieve peace. Through war we were able to consolidate national independence, by vigorously rebuffing, a few days ago, the enemy who were systematically attacking our country. We made our contribution to the reestablishment of an atmosphere of peace in our region.

Despite the recent independence in Zimbabwe, there were still inside our country small gangs of bandits, supported by people abroad. These armed bandits are the very same former agents of Portuguese colonalism, who fled in disarray from our country following the defeat of their masters. These bandits were former GE [special groups of commandos of the Portuguese Army]--and GEP [special groups of paratroopers]--commondos, vigilantes, and members of the National Women's League. They found shelter under the illegal regime of Ian Smith. Today, following the independence of Zimbabwe, they are desparate.

These bandits will always be on the run, without knowing where to go. Like mortally wounded buffalo, these people have become more aggressive.

They do not hesitate to commit the most horrible crimes. They assault, plunder, pillage and kidnap old people, women and children. They torture, mutilate and murder innocent people. They do not hesitate to burn defenseless people in their homes, in the very manner taught them by their Portuguese colonialist masters.

These criminals have vowed to spread terror, instability and insecurity in our country, carrying out the orders of their imperialist masters whose fundamental objective is to destroy our power and to prevent the implementation of great economic projects by our people. They intend to prevent us from realizing our profound aspirations embodied in our decision to overcome underdevelopment.

These bandits, under the influence of drugs and (?bootlickers), were the hope of certain infiltrated saboteurs, whom we unmasked and destroyed during the offensive in the state apparatus. They want to destroy the government of workers and peasants. They are in the pay of those who lost their privileges.

These are people who in this country used to exploit the Mozambique people. They had farms, buildings, big enterprises. These bandits were their servants. Once again we have been forced to wage war to achieve peace.

Once again implementing and fulfilling the historic decision to turn the muzzles of our guns against the internal enemy, the glorious Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] are firm and resolved and will continue to defend the revolutionary achievements, thereby fulfilling their historic mission.

With courage, determination and gallantry, our armed people--the FPLM--have been able to cut cleanly and vigorously through the crawling grass which intends to suffocate the growth of the great tree--the Mozambique revolution.

The victories we have won and the recent military offensives are part and parcel of the great offensive we have launched on all fronts, in order to create conditions for our growth.

Ministers' Reports

LD221937 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpts] This morning's proceedings of the sixth session of the People's Assembly started with the presentation of the conclusions reached yesterday by groups which discussed the report of the National Electoral Commission.

During the debate the deputies approved an electoral commission to be chaired by Oscar Monteiro [minister of state for the presidency]. Commission members also include the secretaries and editors of various work groups. The commission will present to the session a draft resolution on the work of People's Assemblies and their deputies.

After the debate on the report of the national electoral commission, Deputy Salomao Munguambe [minister of foreign trade], on behalf of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, read the draft resolution on elections, which was unanimously approved.

Deputy Feliciano Gundana [Nampula Provincial governor], on behalf of the Nampula provincial electoral commission, handed over to the People's Assembly the sum of 100,000 meticals as a contribution to strengthening our defense capacity. The money came from contributions by the people of Nampula Province during the recent elections of the People's Assembly there.

Later deputies and guests listened attentively to a report on the political and organizational offensive presented by deputy Mario da Graca Machungo [minister of agriculture]. The report on the political and organizational offensive first reviewed our activities during the first 5 years of our country's independence, during which we laid the foundations which will enable our country to march with greater conviction and resolve along the road towards socialism.

The report added that the offensive is one of the achievements of the Mozambique people and a very valuable one. Its value lay in its correct use and the use of all other achievements of the Mozambique people for their own benefit and the benefit of the entire country.

On nationalization and the management, planning and control of our economy by the working class and its natural ally, the peasantry, the report said that these achievements are ends in themselves. These achievements and other powerful means will ensure our development and progress as well as social justice.

The report later states that just as we are making progress in some sectors, so others are plagued by stagnation, incompetence, laxity and organized sabotage. Queues in our country are rampant.

On the political and organizational offensive, the report stressed that the offensive is permanent and protracted because we must dislodge from our midst saboteurs, the incompetent and the internal and external enemies who are trying to strengthen themselves so as to launch a counteroffensive. The report also underlined the great victories of our defense and security forces against the Sitatonga I and II bases in Manica Province, which were harboring bandit gangs organized by the imperialists to destabilize our economy and terrorize the Mozambique people.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS UNITA VICTORY IN ANGOLA

LD191008 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement says it has captured the town of (Revungu) in Angola. The insurgents, who have been fighting the Marxist regime in Luanda since 1975, captured a large quantity of small arms, mortars and other equipment in the twon, which is situated on the frontier with Zambia about 250 kilometers north of the border with South-West Africa/Namibia. UNITA says it shot down three helicopters in Cunene Province during operations earlier this month. In addition to Luanda's forces, UNITA is also fighting against some 20,000 Cubans deployed in the country.

FOUR-NATION AGREEMENT REACHED ON REGIONAL COOPERATION

LD232210 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The leaders of South Africa, Bophutatswana, Transkei and Venda have agreed on a framework for regional cooperation in the economic, social and security fields, as well as in interstate relations. In a statement issued by the four governments after talks in Pretoria, it is stated that the governments had agreed to consider a set of proposals on greater economic development and cooperation. It had also been agreed to establish a development bank for southern Africa on a multilateral basis to create sources for development and to encourage development cooperation. In establishing the bank as much room as possible would be left for the private sector, and all countries in southern Africa wanting to participate on a basis of equal status could become members.

In terms of the statement the four government delegations at the meeting also agreed to form a special committee for the training of manpower and for tertiary education. The establishment of a single customs union for southern Africa will be considered and a joint transport plan for the region will be (?drawn). Each project will be handled by the existing multilateral technical transport committee in cooperation with special interstate ad hoc committees. It had also been decided to speed up forestry control development and to exchange information in this field.

The four leaders who drew up the agreement were the South African prime ministers, Mr P.W. Botha; the prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima; President Mphephu of Venda and President Mangope of Bophutatswana. They also agreed to promote investment in the private sector, saying that the private sector played a vital role in the economic development of southern Africa. Private investment would be encouraged by promoting peace and political stability. The role of the public sector in the economy would be limited to the provision of collective and strategic goods and services and the coordination of regional development. Private investors would be given the assurance that their firms would not be nationalized and that their ability to make profits or to declare dividends would not be limited arbitrarily.

The four governments said in the statement that they were fully aware of the serious economic problems existing and it had been agreed to give priority to certain problems by establishing committees to go into the question. The committees would consist of representatives of the four countries. The statement expressed the hope that the four governments, by accepting the statement on private investment, would promote the development of private enterprise in their countries. The four leaders agreed to apply the principles contained in the statement and to keep one another informed on progress made.

BLACK LEADERS REJECT SEPARATE BLACK COUNCIL

LD200506 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The leaders of the self-governing national states in South Africa have rejected the proposals of the Schlebusch Commission on a separate black council in a new constitutional dispensation. The chief minister of Gazan Kulu State, Professor Ntsanwisi, acting as spokesman after the (?full) day meeting at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg, said the concept of a president's council had been accepted by the leaders of the national states if blacks were included on the council. On the question of citizenship, Professor Ntsanwisi said it had been decided that the citizens of the black states were not prepared to give up their South African citizenship, which, he said, was their birthright. Professor Ntsanwisi expressed dissatisfaction that the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had still not met the black leaders to discuss the declaration of intent agreed upon earlier.

On the concept of a constellation of states in southern Africa, Professor Ntsanwisi said the black leaders had decided that South Africa should first complete is new constitutional arragnement before the concept was taken further. He said the meeting had been called because the black leaders were aware that South Africa was going through a critical period and solutions had to be found in order for the country to survive.

ZAMBIA

COPPER-EXPORTING COUNTRIES ACCEPT CHILEAN PROPOSAL

PY230313 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Chilean proposal was accepted at the meeting of copper-exporting countries. Chilean Mining Minister Rear Adm Carlos Quinonez, at the meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia, had proposed a joint declaration against the unilateral decision of the United States to pass a law which authorizes the exploration and exploitation of the sea basin. This proposal was unanimously accepted during the 16th meeting of copper-exporting countries.

Minister Quinonez had previously voiced Chilean concern regarding the U.S. law, since it is to the detriment of copper-exporting countries.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT BANANA RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

Delegation's Comments

LD241519 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 23 Jul 80 CA

[Text] An 11-member delegation from Yugoslavia was today welcomed by the president, The honorable Canaan Banana, at Government House. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Yuko Dragesevic, who is also a member of the Federal Republic [as heard] and president for the Commission of Cooperation with Developing Countries, says he is pleased to be in Zimbabwe, and hopes to promote mutual economic relationships between the two countries. Comrade Yuko Dragesevic said that he has had discussions with government officials, and that his country will assist Zimbabwe in training schemes in various fields, including agriculture and resettlement programs. Speaking at the reception, President Banana thanked the Yugoslavs for the help they gave to Zimbabwe during the liberation struggle.

Banana's Comments

LD241522 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The president, the Honorable Canaan Banana, has pledged that Zimbabwe will continue to support the nonaligned movement for the benefit of mankind. Welcoming a Yugoslav delegation to Government House last night the president said in spite of the death of President Tito, Zimbabwe will continue to join other progressive nations in defending and supporting the movement. He thanked Yugoslavia for supporting Zimbabweans during the liberation struggle. President Banana said many young men who have been trained in Yugoslavia are now taking their places in the building of the new nation. In reply, the leader of the Yugoslav delegation, Comrade Dragesevic, said his country will give Zimbabwe substantial financial aid for reconstruction and resettlement programs.